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URGENT STATION FILE



ECHO LAKE, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

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California's
RECREATION
GROUNDS

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The National Forests

ONE aim of the Forest Service (United States Department of Agriculture), which administers the National Forests, is to make them National Playgrounds, where the vacationist, the sportsman, and those seeking new vigor of body and mind, may find a simple and inexpensive outing.

All the Forests are accessible to the motorist, to the hiker, and to the lover of the saddle. Roads, the majority of which are clear of snow and kept in good repair throughout the summer and fall months, are numerous. New roads are being built each year. Special Congressional appropriations, totaling some \$28,000,000, have been made, and approximately \$3,400,000 of this sum has been or will be expended for road and trail construction on the National Forests within California. Actual construction on several new projects is now under way. Hotel and garage facilities can be found in almost all towns, both large and small, and gasoline, oil, and other motor requisites can be had even in the most out-of-the-way places. Pack outfits, and guides if desired, can usually be hired in most communities, and the tramper and horseman will find many ranch houses in the Forests where accommodations can be secured for the night. If he wishes a site of his own on which to erect simple camp buildings, or a more pretentious summer home, a lease, at a small annual rental, may be secured.

California is famous for its trout, and the National Forests offer the best fishing in the State. The rainbow and eastern brook trout are particularly noted for their size and gameness. Each year the Forest Service, in cooperation with the California Fish and Game



GARNET LAKE, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

AN INVITATION

The National Forests of California extend from Mount Shasta on the north to the Mexican line on the south. They include by far the greater part of both the Sierra and the Coast Ranges, and they offer exceptional opportunities for every form of recreation. The 18,000,000 acres of Government land within them includes much of the most impressive scenery and the best camping, hunting, and fishing grounds in the State.

Visitors are welcome. Road and trail maps and information about hunting, fishing, and camping places may be obtained from the various Forest Supervisors, as listed on page 12, or from the
DISTRICT FORESTER, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Commission, and with private companies and individuals, plants millions of young fish, thus keeping even the most frequented waters plentifully supplied. The only thing required of the angler in the National Forests is compliance with the State Game Laws.

The National Forests are the natural home for game of all kinds. If, how-

ever, you enjoy stalking your game with a camera instead of with a gun, you will find much of interest among the wild life of the mountains. Hunters, before going into the Forests, should be sure to provide themselves with a copy of the State Game Laws, and with the necessary license.

Visitors seldom need lose touch with the outside world. The extensive Government telephone system (over 4,650 miles) maintained in connection with the Forests' protection from fire, is at your disposal in case of emergency. Campers' registers are kept at most of the various Forest headquarters, and in them you may write your name and destination, thus making it possible for an officer to reach you with mail, or with special messages in case you wish such service.

Full information about routes of travel, points of interest, fishing, hunting, and camp grounds, as well as matters of interest regarding the various uses of the National Forests, and their method of administration, can be obtained from the District Forester, at San Francisco, or at any of the Forest headquarters listed on page 12.

Rangers and other field officers are always glad to give similar information, and to help in many other ways to make your stay in the Forests a pleasant one.

Destruction of the forest and brush cover of California's mountains would mean irreparable loss to the entire State. When you go into the Forests you are urgently requested to be careful with fire, and, in addition, to observe simple precautions as to camp sanitation, so that your camp ground, after you leave, may be left attractive to other visitors.

KEEP THE MOUNTAINS CLEAN

HELP PREVENT FIRES

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS

1. *Matches*—

Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. *Tobacco*—

Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.



FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER,
TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST

3. *Making*

Camp—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. *Leaving*

Camp.—Never leave a camp fire even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. *Bonfires*.—

Never build bon-

fires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. *Fighting Fires*.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. Forest Ranger or State Fire Warden at once. Keep in touch with the Rangers.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WILLIAM B. GREELEY, FORESTER

MAP OF CALIFORNIA

SHOWING
THE NATIONAL FORESTS
AND
MAIN HIGHWAYS
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA'S RECREATION GROUNDS



NOTICE TO CAMPERS

Campers are welcome in the National Forests. No charge is made for hunting, fishing, prospecting, or ordinary camping on Government land. Users of the National Forests are, however, cautioned to be careful with camp fires and are particularly required to observe

SIX RULES

FOR PREVENTING FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS

1. **Matches.** Be sure your match is out before you throw it away. Matches whose heads glow after the flame is out are dangerous.
2. **Tobacco.** Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road, and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them in brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **Making Camp.** Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log, nor within 15 feet of standing brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
4. **Leaving Camp.** Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.
5. **Bonfires.** Bonfires are not permitted on the National Forests.
6. **Fighting Fires.** If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. Forest ranger or State Fire Warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

U. S. DISTRICT FORESTER,
San Francisco, Calif.

MAIN HIGHWAYS

Scale 17 miles to 1 inch
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

Longitude west from Greenwich

CAMPING OUTFIT

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

In selecting camp equipment, persons visiting the National Forests of California should find the following suggestions useful:

CLOTHING

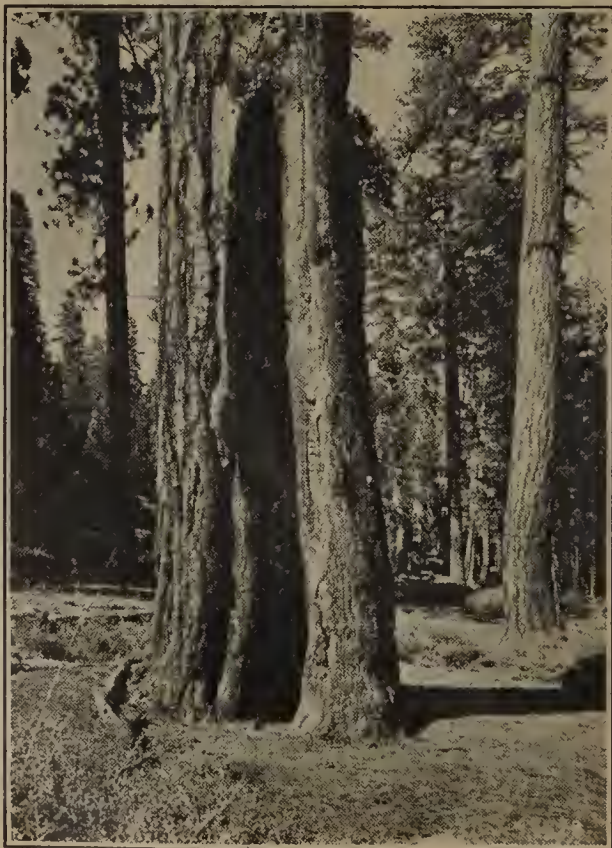
An old business suit, or corduroy, khaki, or overall material. Include a sweater or mackinaw, and figure on medium weight underwear. Socks should be of wool, medium weight, or two pairs of medium weight cotton. Shoes should be stout, easy on the feet, with soles heavy enough for hob nails. A flannel shirt, half size larger than usual, should be worn. Leggings of canvas or leather are an advantage, and buckskin gloves without cuffs are best for general use. The hat may be of felt or cloth with a moderately wide brim.

BEDS

Air mattresses are the most comfortable beds for the mountains, since they can be placed even on bare rocks. There are, however, a number of objections to them, one of which is their cost.

BEDDING

The most serviceable bedding is an eiderdown quilt, with an extra covering of denim, and two light wool blankets. The quilt can be pinned with blanket pins along the bottom or side to form a sleeping



ONE RESULT OF REPEATED GROUND FIRES



A SUMMER HOME ON THE McCLOUD RIVER, SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST

bag. Wool quilts can be substituted for eiderdown although they are not quite as warm. A 7 by 7 foot, 10-ounce canvas will make an excellent bedcover to be placed next to the ground, and it is also useful as a pack cover. In the pine forest, pine needles, raked up before building the fire and with the cones removed, will make a comfortable bed.

CAMP EQUIPMENT

Camp equipment outfit for five men, as used by the Forest, is as follows:

Knives.....	7	Meat Fork.....	1
Forks, table.....	7	Canvas Water Pail, 2-gal-	
Teaspoons.....	7	lon.....	1
Spoon, stirring.....	1	Butcher Knives.....	2
Plates.....	7	Stewpans, assorted.....	2
Cups.....	7	Can Opener.....	1
Milk Pan (dish up).....	1	1-gallon Coffee Pot.....	1
Dish Pan.....	1	Dutch Oven.....	1
Fry Pans, small.....	3	Lantern.....	1
Stew Kettles, half-gallon...	2		



FOREST HILL FIRE, TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST

RATIONS

Forest Service fire crew ration list—5 men 2 days, or 2 men 5 days:

Meat:

Fresh Meat, lbs.	20
Canned or Cured, lbs.	12
Bread, Crackers, or Flour:	
Bread, pound loaves.	9
Crackers, lbs.	6
Flour, lbs.	8
Baking Powder (if above amount of flour is used), lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, lbs.	1
Sugar, lbs.	4
Sirup, qts.	1
Coffee, ground, lbs.	2
Tea, lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, canned, 10c.-size cans	3
Butter, lbs.	2
Fruits:	
Dried, lbs.	2
Canned, qts.	3
Rice, lbs.	2

Beans, lbs.	3
Potatoes, lbs.	10
Onions, lbs.	1
Tomatoes, canned, large cans	3
Macaroni, lbs.	1
Cheese (American), lbs. ...	2
Erbwurst, lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles, qts.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, lbs.	1
Pepper, ozs.	2
Dish Towels (cheesecloth), yards	3
Twine, ball	1
Hand Towels, number	3
Candles, number	3
Soap (hand, Sapolio, and laundry), bars.	2
Matches, boxes	1
Paper bags, number	12

Approximate total weight, 138 pounds.

SANITATION

Burn all kitchen refuse in the camp fire; it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meat, even old tin cans—for if thrown out anywhere, even buried, they may attract flies. Refuse once burned will not attract flies.

If burning is impracticable, dig a hole for the refuse, leaving the earth piled up on the edge, and cover every addition with a layer of dirt.



A RESULT OF CARELESSNESS WITH CAMP FIRE

STATE LICENSES

Hunting and noncommercial fishing licenses can be obtained from the State Fish and Game Commission at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno; from the County Clerks, or from the Forest Supervisor and Forest Rangers.

Licenses are sold at the following rates per year:

Hunting licenses (July 1 to June 30), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$10; aliens, \$25. These may be obtained at the Forest Supervisor's office or most District Rangers' headquarters.

Noncommercial fishing licenses (January 1 to December 31), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$3; aliens, \$3.

No license required of any person under eighteen years of age.

For any further information or for copies of game laws, address State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, San Francisco, Calif., or any Forest officer.

HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE ADMINISTERED

Each National Forest is in charge of a Supervisor, with headquarters at some near-by town. At this point visitors can always obtain information about the Forest, and they may leave their names and addresses before going into it. Each Forest is divided into Ranger Districts, with a Ranger in charge of each. Ranger headquarters are always accessible to the tourist and the camper, and can be recognized by the United States flag which flies from a tall pole in front of them. The Rangers are always glad to give information and assistance to the traveler, and they are, through their constant travel and their intimate knowledge of the surrounding country, exceptionally well qualified to give advice about roads, trails, and camping places.

The ripe timber on the Forests, such as has practically reached its full growth, is for sale to the highest bidder. The actual timber operations are carried on by the purchaser, but all phases of this work are carefully supervised by Forest officers. Full utilization and special precautions to preserve the timber which is left to form the future stand from damage by logging and by fire are insisted upon. Much of the National Forest timber is in places too inaccessible and too remote to justify its being lumbered under present conditions, but the visitor, in the course of his ramblings through the mountains, and particularly within the Shasta, Tahoe, Plumas, Lassen, Stanislaus, and Sierra Forests, may come upon an area where lumbering is going on.

Great care is taken to preserve the esthetic beauty of the Forests. No bare or unsightly slopes mar the landscape after lumbering, and all brush and debris is piled and burned. What barren areas are encountered are mainly the result of fire and insect infestations, which occurred largely before the Forests were created, when it was nobody's business to see that the public timber was protected and rightly used. Fire sometimes gets a start in a Forest even now, very often from a camp fire left burning, or a lighted cigarette or match carelessly tossed away, but usually it is put out before it does much damage.

Along with the timber on the Forest are large areas of grazing lands. These areas are used by cattle and sheep, mainly the property of local settlers and stockmen, and this use is in accordance with the Forest Service policy to put the resources of the National Forests to their greatest possible use consistent with the objects for which they were created. Everyone who grazes stock on the Forest, except the man who has only a few domestic cattle, pays a fee of so much per head, and has a certain portion of the range allotted to him for his use during the grazing season.

Fire is an ever-present menace, and the Forest Service has built up a fire-protection system which makes it possible to put out most of the fires on the Forest before they can do much damage. Lookout stations, connected by telephone with the Rangers' and Supervisors' headquarters, and with other lookout stations, are located on high points which command wide views of the surrounding country. Here, during the fire season, observers are stationed, whose business it is to report

at once to the proper officer all fires which he may discover. A visit to a lookout station is well worth the effort, for the view to be obtained is usually the best in the region, and the method by which the observer locates smoke with his "fire finder" gives one an insight into scientific fire-detection methods. The life of the observer is, at best, a lonely one, and visitors are always welcome. Once a fire is reported, it is the business of the District Ranger to put it out. He has the power, under the State law, to call upon citizens for such help as is needed. Supplementing the lookout men are the "flying lookouts" riding their winged steeds at an average altitude of 10,000 to 11,000 feet—the Aerial Patrol of the U. S. Army Air Service. No matter how small the fire, a keen observer will note its full character without difficulty; then in less time than it takes to tell it, the wireless has brought the report to the Forest Supervisor, or, the wireless apparatus being out of commission, the observer releases a carrier pigeon which quickly wings its way to the headquarters loft, where the message it bears is immediately reported in by telephone.

All fires which start on the National Forests are fought until they are extinguished. The basic idea of the National Forest fire-protection system, is, however, to discover and extinguish fires while they are small, rather than to fight them when they are large. The visitor in a National Forest who discovers a fire, should report it at once to the nearest Forest officer. Minutes count.

Just as important as the protection of National Forest resources is the work of opening up the Forests and making them more accessible. Since 1905, when it assumed administration, the Forest Service has built or repaired more than 4,200 miles of trail and 350 miles of road. These serve the purpose of fire protection, help give the population within the Forests an outlet to the rest of the world, and enable the people of the State in general to get into the Forests.



BEAR AND LITTLE BEAR LAKES, PLUMAS FOREST



A SUMMER HOME ON THE ANGELES FOREST

SUMMER HOME SITES ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Summer home sites within the National Forests may be occupied and improved under permits issued by the Forest Service. Permits are issued for an indeterminate period, or may be secured for terms of one to fifteen years, at rental charges ranging from \$10 to \$25 per annum. Sites are laid out in convenient sizes, but do not in any instance include more than five acres. Applications must be in writing and state the approximate cost of the improvements contemplated. These applications should be filed with the Forest Supervisor of the National Forest concerned.

The increased demand for the summer home sites has resulted in the Forest Service making special surveys of some of the most attractive recreation areas on nearly all of the Forests in California, and these areas are being added to as rapidly as the demand justifies.

These special surveys include areas in the canyons of the Angeles, Cleveland, and Santa Barbara Forests; along Feather River Canyon, and in the Gold Lake region of the Plumas Forest; above Rush Creek, Gull Lake, and Silver Lake on the Mono; along the South Fork of the Trinity River on the Trinity Forest, and near Lower Strawberry Lake on the Stanislaus.

Attractive sites are also available in the Lake Tahoe region on the Tahoe Forest; in the Fallen Leaf, Echo Lake, and American River regions on the Eldorado; Huntington Lake on the Sierra; the Medicine Lake region on the Shasta; near Mammoth on the Inyo; in the Laguna Mountains on the Cleveland, and in many other localities.

Persons who wish to select lots should decide upon a locality, and if possible should visit the locality themselves and make a choice in person. In some cases, if the Supervisor is notified in time, it may be possible for him to detail a Forest officer to help in the selection of the lot. Those who can not visit a tract in person should ask the Supervisor to pick out a lot and send them an application blank.



SPORT ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

As fast as funds are available National Forest roads and trails are being posted with signs to guide the visitor. These bear, in addition to the lettering, a shield in the middle of which is a pine tree and the letters "U. S." with the words "Forest Service" above and "Department of Agriculture" beneath. In design this shield is a reproduction of the badge worn by Rangers and other Forest officers, and is the official emblem of the Forest Service.

For maps and information about fishing, hunting, and camping, address the District Forester, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., or any one of the Forest Supervisors listed below:

Angeles National Forest,
Los Angeles, California.
California National Forest,
Willows, California.
Cleveland National Forest,
San Diego, California.
Eldorado National Forest,
Placerville, California.
Inyo National Forest,
Bishop, California.
Klamath National Forest,
Yreka, California.
Lassen National Forest,
Red Bluff, California.
Modoc National Forest,
Alturas, California.
Mono National Forest,
Minden, Nevada.

Plumas National Forest,
Quincy, California.
Santa Barbara Nat'l Forest,
Santa Barbara, California.
Sequoia National Forest,
Porterville, California.
Shasta National Forest,
Sisson, California.
Sierra National Forest,
North Fork, California.
Stanislaus National Forest,
Sonora, California.
Tahoe National Forest,
Nevada City, California.
Trinity National Forest,
Weaverville, California.

